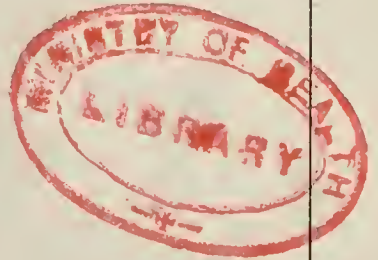



LIBRARY

# BOROUGH OF SALE.



## REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1938.

F. APPLETON  
Medical Officer of Health.  
J. T. COCKCROFT  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30066232>

# BOROUGH OF SALE.



## REPORT

ON THE

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

J. T. COCKCROFT, M.S.I.A.  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

**The Mayor.**

Alderman W. PLANT, J.P.

**The Deputy Mayor.**

Councillor H. TOWNEND, J.P.

**Health Committee.**

Chairman : Councillor F. D. GEE.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. E. HILTON.

Alderman W. PLANT, J.P.

Councillor R. P. BANNISTER.

„ M. G. BIRD.

„ S. CLEGG.

„ D. JACKSON.

„ W. A. COSTELLO.

„ L. W. COXON.

„ F. DICKENS.

„ B. FLINTER.

„ L. HOUSE.

„ J. R. HULME.

„ H. TOWNEND, J.P.

„ A. W. TURNER.

## HEALTH OFFICERS OF SALE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

---

### **Medical Officer of Health.**

F. APPLETON, M.B., CH. B., D.P.H.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

J. T. COCKROFT, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

### **Sanitary Inspectors**

A. E. BARNES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.  
W. NORRIS, C.R.S.I.

### **Clerk.**

W. SHEPHERD.

### **Clerk—Assistant.**

H. L. LATHAM.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ending 31st December, 1938.

---

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1938. This report is drawn up on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1728.

The health of the people has been satisfactory throughout the year. There has been a decline in the Birth Rate which however is a little higher than that for the country as a whole. It is regrettable that the Birth Rate does not show any signs of increasing. Infantile Mortality is going down steadily and we have reason to be proud of our Infant Mortality figures. Babies born are undoubtedly looked after better than they were some years ago. The problem of the Birth Rate is to some extent an economic one, but there is no doubt that it is also in many cases due to a selfish attitude of the population generally, particularly in cases where larger families could well be afforded.

The Death Rate this year is lower than the preceding one and can be considered satisfactory. It is very similar to that for the country as a whole.

The only noteworthy figure in the statistics which is adverse as compared with the country as a whole is that for Maternal Mortality. This is commented upon in the body of the report, and it will be seen that most of the deaths occurred in people who were under hospital supervision. I should like to stress here the great importance of proper ante-natal supervision which is now within reach of all at the special clinics held at the Infant Welfare Centre. It is the duty of every woman to obtain the best advice during pregnancy. By so doing she not only safeguards her own health but the health of the future generation.

There were no serious epidemics during the year and the number of cases of Diphtheria showed a decline. There were more cases of Scarlet Fever, but this disease was on the whole of a mild type. Diphtheria Immunisation is dealt with later in the report, but I should like to stress here that the Council has made provision for this treatment to be offered free to all children in the Borough. It is hoped in 1939 with the co-operation of the cinemas to show a film indicating the dangers of Diphtheria and the simplicity of its prevention. It is also intended that the school children shall be immunised in the schools and I should like to take this opportunity of asking for the support of the teachers in this measure. There is no doubt that the consent of the children's parents to this treatment depends to a large extent on the co-operation of the teachers.

The deaths from cancer form 15% of the total deaths. This is of course partly a sign of the increasing age of the population but it is important that more people obtain early medical advice. With early treatment many cases of cancer can be cured.

The Infant Welfare Centre has been well attended and the majority of the mothers in Sale take a keen and intelligent interest in the welfare of their children. The children are, on the whole, clean and well cared for.

Housing conditions are reasonably satisfactory, but there are still many houses without the provision of a bath and some without even running hot and cold water. It is hoped that at some not far distant date every house in this district will be provided with a bath and any such provision by a private landlord would be welcomed not only by the residents in the houses but also by this Department.

This Borough is well equipped with open spaces and facilities for exercise. We have two swimming baths, both of which are used. Any move for increasing the recreational facilities would be welcomed.

The milk supply continues to be satisfactory and careful vigilance is kept on the farms and dairies in the district. It is our intention that the cowsheds should all be of a satisfactory construction. The meat in the district is good. It has not been possible to inspect all meat in this district in the past as we had not sufficient staff. This deficiency has now been remedied and the people of Sale can rest assured that all meat shall, as far as possible, be inspected in the future.

This report is a report on the work of your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Connolly, who had many years of devoted



service with this Council. I am personally grateful to him for his kindness and help to me. I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the medical practitioners of this area for their help and co-operation with me since my appointment in April.

To the Mayor (Alderman W. Plant, J.P.), the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor F. D. Gee) and the Members of that Committee I wish to say how grateful I am for the courtesy that has been shewn me.

I have received the co-operation of all Departments and I wish to thank particularly the Town Clerk.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the members of the Health Department for their especial co-operation and assistance. With the continued help of the Council and Officers I hope I shall be able to carry out further steps in the progress of the Public Health Department of this Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK APPLETON,  
Medical Officer of Health.



# BOROUGH OF SALE.

---

## SECTION A.

### Statistical Summary and Social Conditions of the Area.

**Area**           ...       ...       ...       ...       ...       ...       3,628.5   acres.

#### Population.

Estimated resident population (mid 1938)	...	39,059.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population (mid 1938)	...   ...   ...	37,480.

#### Houses.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938)			
according to Rate Books	...   ...   ...	11,970.	

#### Rateable Value.

Rateable value of the district (end of 1938)	...   £285,236.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...   ...   £1,120.

#### Social Conditions of the Area.

Sale is a residential district and possesses many social amenities. There are no large industries carried on and most of the residents obtain their employment outside the district.

There is no unemployment exchange in the district and it is impossible to give figures of the unemployment but we know from information obtained from various sources, that there is comparatively little unemployment in this district.

#### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year 1938.

##### Births.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	301	256	557.
Illegitimate	6	5	11.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	307	261	568.

Birthrate per thousand of the Medical Officer's estimated resident population ...	...   ...   ...	14.55.
---	-----------------	--------

Birthrate per thousand of the Registrar General's estimated resident population ... ..	15.15.
Birthrate for England and Wales ... ..	15.1.

<b>Still Births.</b>	Males	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	14	12	26.
Illegitimate	—	1	1.
Total	14	13	27.
Rate per thousand (live and still births)	...	...	30.25.

<b>Deaths.</b>	Males	Females	Total.
Total number of deaths	198	236	434.
Rate per thousand of the Medical Officer's estimated resident population ... ..	...	...	11.11.
Rate per thousand of the Registrar General's estimated resident population ... ..	...	...	11.58.
Death rate for England and Wales 1938	...	...	11.6.
Corrected death rate ( $11.58 \times 1.04$ ) ... ..	...	...	12.04.

<b>Deaths from Puerperal Causes.</b>	Deaths	Rate per thousand (live and still births)
Puerperal Sepsis	2	3.36
Other puerperal causes	4	6.72
Total ... ..	6	10.08.

<b>Infantile Deaths.</b>	
All infants under one year of age—Total Deaths	19.
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births ...	33.45.
Death rate of all Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... ..	34.11.
Death rate of all illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ... ..	Nil.

<b>Deaths from Tuberculosis.</b>	
<b>Respiratory System.</b>	Total.
Males	Females
9	5
	14
<b>Non Respiratory System.</b>	
Males	Females
1	1
	2
Total deaths	...
	16

**Deaths from Cancer.**

	Males	Females	Total.
	36	29	65
<b>Deaths from Diarrhoea</b> under two years of age ...			1.

**Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.**

Measles ... ..	All ages	Nil.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	„ „	Nil.
Whooping Cough ... ..	„ „	2.
Diphtheria ... ..	„ „	2.
Total ...		4.
Zymotic Death rate ... ..	...	0.106.

TABLE I.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis'tve County	Sale
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
<b>Births—</b>					
Live ... ..	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	<b>15.15</b>
Still ... ..	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Deaths—...</b>					
All Causes ...	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	<b>12.04</b>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	<b>0.00</b>
Measles ...	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	<b>0.00</b>
Scarlet Fever...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.00</b>
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.05</b>
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	<b>0.05</b>
Influenza ...	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	<b>0.26</b>
Violence ...	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52	<b>0.42</b>
<b>Notifications—</b>					
Small-Pox ...	0.00	0.00	—	—	<b>0.00</b>
Scarlet Fever...	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	<b>3.25</b>
Diphtheria ...	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	<b>0.96</b>
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	<b>0.00</b>
Erysipelas ...	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	<b>0.24</b>
Pneumonia ...	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	<b>0.66</b>
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age...	53	57	51	57	<b>33.45</b>
Deaths from Dia- rrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	<b>1.76</b>
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not available.			<b>3.52</b>
Others... ..	2.19				<b>7.04</b>
Total ... ..	3.08				<b>10.56</b>
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not available			<b>3.36</b>
Others... ..	2.11				<b>6.72</b>
Total ... ..	2.97				<b>10.08</b>
<b>Notifications—</b>					
Puerperal Fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...				15.46	<b>6.72</b>

## Notes on Vital Statistics.

The estimated population is arrived at by adding 2.5 persons for each new occupied house since the last census. This is a conservative figure and the population is probably higher than this. I cannot agree with the Registrar General's estimated population which is arrived at without all the information which we have available, and is more likely to be wrong in a district which is rapidly growing. In both cases the population is taken from the mid-year 1938.

### Births.

The total number of births registered was 568 (males 307 ; females 261). Of these births 557 were legitimate and 11 illegitimate. This gives us a Birth rate of 15.15 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales and 15.21 for 1937. The Birth Rate of the District is therefore almost equal to that of the country as a whole. The proportion of Female births to Male births is 850 as compared with 1,000.

### Deaths.

These numbered 434 (Males 198 and females 236). The Death Rate per thousand of the estimated population was 11.58 as compared with 12.53 for 1937. In order to bring this figure into line with that for the country as a whole, it is necessary to multiply it by a comparability factor which is 1.04 and this gives us a corrected death rate of 12.04. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 11.6 so that if we take the corrected death rate, the Death Rate for Sale is higher than that of the country generally. It will be realised that the small population figure criticised above makes our Death Rate appear higher than it otherwise would.

The causes of death will be found in Table 3, the chief causes of death being as follows :—

Diseases of heart and circulation ...	149	(148)
Cancer and Malignant Diseases ...	65	(54)
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	33	(27)
Pneumonia ...	21	(19)
Tuberculosis ...	16	(23)
Premature births ...	14	(14)
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ...	298	(285)

It will be seen that these cases accounted for 298 deaths out of a total of 434. Corresponding figures for 1937 are given in brackets. It will be noted that deaths from Cancer, Cerebral Haemorrhage and Pneumonia have increased whilst the deaths from Tuberculosis have been reduced. The proportion of Male deaths to Female deaths is 839 as compared with 1,000.

### **Natural Increase of Population.**

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 134.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

19 children under one year of age died during the year and this gives us an Infantile Mortality rate of 33.45 as compared with 43.5 for the previous year and 53.00 for the country as a whole. The Infant Mortality is then very much lower than that of the country as a whole.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

There were six maternal deaths during the year and this gives us a maternal Death Rate of 10.08. This compares with the figure of 2.97 for the country as a whole.

It is extremely regrettable that we have such a high maternal mortality rate in Sale for the year 1938. It will of course be realised that with such small figures as we have, the increase of one or two deaths makes a tremendous difference to this mortality rate. In analysing the maternal mortality it is interesting to note that four of the women were delivered in hospital and one other was delivered outside the district. The cause of death in two cases was Puerperal Sepsis and this should be avoidable under ideal conditions. Two other deaths were due to Toxaemia of pregnancy and the remaining two were due to Placenta Praevia.

I should like to take this opportunity of stressing the importance of ante-natal supervision in all cases. The patients who engage their own doctor can arrange for this to be done through him, but the services of a consultant are available at the Welfare Centre where an Ante-natal Clinic is held weekly. The midwives of the district can thus arrange that their patients should have skilled medical advice and are able to bring their patients up whenever desired.

### **Mortuary.**

20 bodies were brought to the mortuary which is situated at the Cemetery. None were of an infectious nature. The average period of stay was three days.



TABLE II.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Parotitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions ... ..	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intussusception ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyelo-Nephritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyloric Stenosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlying ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Icterus Neonatorum ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
TOTALS ... ..	9	4	—	1	14	1	1	2	1	19



TABLE III.

**Causes of Death. Registrar-General's Return.**

DISEASES.	1938	
	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	2
Influenza ... ..	3	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	9	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ... ..	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	36	29
Diabetes ... ..	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	15	18
Heart Disease ... ..	48	72
Aneurysm ... ..	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	10	17
Bronchitis ... ..	7	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	11	10
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	—	2
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	1
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	1	—
Appendicitis... ..	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	—	3
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	4	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	5	7
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	2
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	4
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ... ..	6	8
Senility ... ..	2	2
Suicide ... ..	3	4
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	11	5
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	18	16
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	1	1
TOTALS ... ..	198	236

## SECTION B.

### **General Provision of Health Services for the Area.**

#### **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of the Child Welfare Centre.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Cleansing Superintendent and he is in charge of the administration of the Shops Acts. There are two additional sanitary inspectors one of whom is qualified as a meat and food inspector in addition to his sanitary inspector's qualifications. There are two clerks.

Under the Cheshire County Council are the two Health Visitors who also act as school nurses. The co-operation of these ladies is greatly valued by this Department.

#### **Staff Changes.**

In October, 1938, Mr. W. Norris, C.R.S.I. commenced duties as an additional Sanitary Inspector.

#### **Laboratory Facilities.**

As we have no Laboratory in Sale, the specimens were submitted to the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester, and the Laboratory of Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn.

During the year 1938 the following specimens were examined :—

24 throat and nose swabs for Diphtheria of which 4 were positive (University of Manchester).

178 throat and nose swabs were examined of which 24 were positive (Evans Biological Institute).

2 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester. 1 was negative.

102 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Public Health Laboratory of the County of Chester, 19 of which were positive.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For infectious cases

The ambulance service of the Monsall Hospital is utilized for this purpose.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases

Two Austin Ambulances and one Daimler Ambulance, all of the two-stretcher type are provided by the Fire Brigade Committee in Sale. The Daimler Ambulance is 14 years old and will require replacing shortly.

These ambulances are used for accident cases in the district and for the removal of patients to and from the two Sale Hospitals and the Manchester Hospitals.

There is no charge for accident cases or for cases removed to and from the Sale Hospitals. For cases going to and from Manchester, a charge of 5/- and 2/6 attendant's fee is charged, and an appropriate scale of charges is made for cases going to other surrounding districts. Persons in poor circumstances are also frequently removed free.

All cases are dealt with immediately and it is generally agreed that we have a very efficient ambulance service.

A special scale of charges has been arranged with the Public Assistance Committee for removal to and from its institutions.

During the year the ambulances were in use on 905 occasions and the mileage was 10,150. On 83 occasions two of the ambulances were out together and on 5 occasions the three ambulances were out together.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

The services of a District Nurse are available throughout the Borough. Two nurses are available, one being under the control of the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital and the other of Ashton-upon-Mersey Hospital and Nursing Home. The District Nurses do a great deal of extremely valuable work and from every source we hear good reports of their services. They are not, of course, available for the nursing of infectious cases.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The Welfare Centre in Chapel Road is a new and admirable building. It is used as a school clinic for minor ailments in addition to being used as a Welfare Centre and Ante-natal Clinic. There is also an Ultra Violet Ray Clinic and a Refraction Clinic. A dental surgeon attends when required. The Voluntary Committee do and have done a great deal of extremely efficient and unobtrusive work. Mothers who cannot afford to provide food for their babies are able to get this through the Voluntary Committee or through the County Council.

The dates and times of the clinics are given below:—

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC. Each school day 9—10-30 a.m.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER. 1st and 3rd Tuesday morning each calendar month from 9-30 a.m.

COUNTY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON by appointment—usually about forty sessions per annum.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Monday and Thursday afternoons 2 to 4 p.m.

Session for weighing only 10—12 a.m. Thursday.

Toddler's Day. 2nd Wednesday in each calendar month 2—4 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each calendar month 2—4 p.m.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT. Tuesday and Friday afternoons 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

### **Hospitals.**

#### **(1) Isolation Hospital.**

We have no Isolation Hospital in Sale though a scheme has been suggested for the formation of a Hospital under the Bucklow Joint Board of which Sale would be a constituent authority. At present our cases are admitted into Monsall Hospital.

#### **(2) Smallpox Hospital.**

Arrangements have been made through the Bucklow Joint Board for the treatment of any smallpox cases in the Manchester smallpox hospital.

#### **(3) Sanatoria.**

The County Council arrange for the admission of patients to various sanatoria. Most people from this district go to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium at Market Drayton.

#### **(4) Maternity and Children.**

There is no special Hospital provided for maternity cases or for the treatment of children. Nursing assistance is provided for maternity cases by the County Council. The County Council also provides for medical and specialist attention in cases where this is required.

Both at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital and at the Ashton-on-Mersey Hospital and Nursing Home, beds are provided for maternity cases.

(5) **Orthopaedic.**

An Orthopaedic Clinic is run at Altrincham by the County Council for the specialist treatment of orthopaedic cases and is attended by patients from this district. They are referred to hospital if they require in-patient treatment.

(6) **Other.**

There are no other provided hospitals but there are two voluntary hospitals in the district, the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital and the Ashton-upon-Mersey Hospital and Nursing Home. Beds are provided at both hospitals for medical and surgical cases. Both these hospitals do very excellent work and the only criticism one can make is that they are too small for the needs of the district. The excellent Manchester hospitals are all within easy reach of the Borough and provide a range of treatment which is extremely comprehensive.

SECTION C.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

**Water Supply.**

The water supply is obtained by arrangement with the Manchester Corporation.

Analyses were not undertaken at the request of the Council but the Manchester Corporation carry out periodical bacteriological and chemical analyses and a report of a recent analysis is given below :—

**Manchester Corporation Waterworks.**

**Thirlmere Supply.**

**Results of Chemical Analysis.**

Appearance ... ..	...	...	...	...	Bright and clear.
Suspended matter ... ..	...	...	...	...	practically nil.
Odour at 100°F ... ..	...	...	...	...	practically nil.
Taste ... ..	...	...	...	...	practically nil.
Colour in 2ft. tube ... ..	...	...	...	...	only very slightly peaty, unusually good.

**parts per 100,000**

Free and Saline Ammonia...	...	...	...	.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	.0102
Nitrogen as Nitrates ... ..	...	...	...	.012
Nitrogen as Nitrites ... ..	...	...	...	faint trace.



Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	.59
Phosphates	...	...	...	...	...	practically nil.
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	.03
Copper, Lead and Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Total dissolved solids	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Reaction to Methyl Orange	...	...	...	...	...	alkaline
Reaction to Phenol Phthalein	...	...	...	...	...	acid
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	6.4

Hardness (degrees)				grs. per gall.
Temporary	...	...	...	.38
Permanent	...	...	...	.74
Total	...	...	...	1.12

### Bacteriological Examination.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar					No. of colonies per c.c. of water.	
in 3 days at 22°C	...	...	...	...	36	
in 2 days at 37°C	...	...	...	...	1	
Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution					Quantity of water in which these bacteria were	
Bacterium coli	...	...	...	...	found	not found
					-	100
Probable number of coli-aerogenes bacteria per 100 c.c. of water (from McCrady's Tables, Ministry of Health, 1934)					0	

The water is a satisfactory one as will be seen from the above report. It is a very soft water.

### Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Sale Corporation Sewage Works are situated in Ashton at the North Western boundary of the district. They are of modern construction having been completed three years ago. They deal with a Dry Weather Flow of 2,000,000 gallons. The sewage is all domestic as there is no trade waste in the district.

Seven automatically controlled pumps raise crude sewage to the Sedimentation Tanks which have a total capacity of 776,000 gallons. Sludge is removed by hydrostatic head via a main to the sludge area: the tank effluent discharges by gravitation for biological oxidation to the Bacteria Beds which are 94 feet in diameter and have a total content of 18,620 eubic yards. The Distributors are rotary.

The filter effluent is discharged into four humus tanks which have a total capacity of 312,000 gallons. Humus sludge is pumped back to the sedimentation tanks for re-treatment. Sludge is disposed of by means of lagoons and drying beds.

The Storm Water Tanks have a total capacity of 468,000 gallons and deal with sewage in excess of three times the D.W.F. and up to seven times the D.W.F. There are two storm water pumping stations which deal with the flow over seven times the D.W.F.

The Final Effluent is quite satisfactory.

The works laboratory analysis gave good results showing good purification and well within the Ministry of Health's Standards.

Samples taken by the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Board were classified as good.

Although these works are of modern construction, owing to the rapid growth of the district they will have to be enlarged shortly.

During the year 840,000,000 gallons were treated, an increase of over 18,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

I am indebted to Mr. Hodder, the Sewage Works Manager for the information given above.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance during the year. In a residential district such as this the only smoke nuisance is from the domestic chimney.

At the present time public opinion has not advanced sufficiently to eliminate this source of atmospheric pollution.

### **Swimming Baths.**

#### **Public Baths.**

There is one Public Swimming Bath in the area with a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination and samples have been satisfactory. In the same building there are six slipper baths and two of these have been fitted with foam bath equipment.

#### **Private Bath.**

There is one private swimming bath in the district. It is a modern one and has a capacity of 156,000 gallons. It is



113 feet in length and 42 feet wide with a depth of from 3 to 9 feet. It is fitted with a satisfactory filtration plant which deals with the capacity of the bath in 4 hours. There is a constant freshening of the water in the swimming bath by the addition of fresh water when the filters are cleansed. The water is treated in a filtration plant, by the addition of soda ash and aluminiferous, filtration through graduated sand filters and subsequent chlorination, aeration and heating by a steam calorifier. Once a year the bath is emptied and completely cleaned and the building is used as an entertainment hall. There are six foot baths for the bathers in addition to four vapour baths.

### Cemeteries.

There is one cemetery in the district and it occupies an area of 17 acres.

### Open Spaces and Pleasure Grounds.

I append below a table of open spaces provided in the district.

#### Areas of Open Spaces.

Area in Acres					Totals
<b>North Ward.</b>					
Sale Park	...	...	...	16.14	
Clarendon Crescent	...	...	...	12.68	
Priory	...	...	...	4.04	
Northenden Road—Little Park	...	...	...	0.62	
<hr/>					33.48
<b>East Ward.</b>					
Moor Nook	...	...	...	11.72	
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	0.26	
<hr/>					11.98
<b>South Ward.</b>					
Goodier Street	...	...	...	1.33	
Brooklands	...	...	...	1.12	
Wilford Avenue	...	...	...	1.80	
Walton Road	...	...	...	11.02	
<hr/>					15.27
<b>West Ward.</b>					
Symons Road	...	...	...	1.23	
<hr/>					1.23
<b>St. Marys Ward.</b>					
Cecil Avenue	...	...	...	13.39	
Woodheys	...	...	...	3.00 (approx. only)	
<hr/>					16.39
<b>St. Martins Ward.</b>					
Ashton Park	...	...	...	12.68	
Carrington Lane	...	...	...	11.30	
<hr/>					23.98
<b>Mersey Ward.</b>	...	...	...	Nil.	—
<b>Central Ward.</b>	...	...	...	Nil.	—
<hr/>					
				Acres	...
<hr/>					102.33
<hr/>					

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the above table.

In addition to these there are many privately owned open spaces and the sporting and recreational facilities can be considered satisfactory.

---

## **Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the Year 1938.**

---

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
SALE.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Sale  
Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee deal with any pollutions of the River Mersey which is one of our natural boundaries. Three Notices were served on owners of land through which Barrow Brook passes for allowing obstruction. The obstructions were removed.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

The whole of the district except a few outlying farms and cottages, is on the water carriage system. During the year 15 tippler closets have been converted to proper water closets as defined by the Public Health Act 1936. The Council now have power to either serve Notice on an owner to so convert a tippler closet or to make a grant towards such conversion.

### **Public Cleansing.**

The rapid building development has a decided effect of increasing calls for the collection and disposal of refuse.

The Surveyor's Department deal with the street cleansing and the Sanitary Inspector controls the work of collecting and disposal of house and some trade refuse. All refuse is collected at least once per week where dustbins are provided. The few remaining ashpits are emptied monthly.

The vehicles used for collection of refuse are four S.D. Freighters and one Garner. Four of the vehicles have sliding metal covers opening in section at each side, and one S.D., which is our oldest vehicle, is provided with canvas covers opening in sections.

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping on low lying land near the boundary of the district. If householders would burn more of the combustible refuse it would reduce the cost of collection and disposal. The tendency seems to be to place everything in the dustbin without much, if any, attempt at keeping the amount as low as practicable.

Certain classes of trade refuse are delivered to the tip by the Traders. In other cases the Council collect and charge at the rate of 3d. per bin.

It is pleasing to note that the volume of trade refuse has been considerably reduced since the Council made a charge for collection.

The following Tables are the latest Returns as forwarded to the Ministry for the period ending March 31st, 1938.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs.

	Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total.	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	5375	4450	1141	997	6516	5447
Gross Income	27	27	5	5	32	32
Net Cost	5348	4423	1136	992	6484	5415
UNIT COSTS						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Expenditure per ton	12 4	1 3	2 5	2 2	14 9	12 5
Net Income per ton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Cost per ton	12 4	10 3	2 5	2 2	14 9	12 5
Net Cost per 1,000 of pop.	£ 147	£ 122	£ 31	£ 27	£ 178	£ 149
Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	453	375	96	84	549	459

Total Refuse collected in tons 8,672 tons (Test weighing).

The Transport at the present time is being worked to the limit of its capacity, and as some of the vehicles have been in use for over 6 years running costs and repairs will be increased.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**  
**Inspections made during the Year.**

House inspections for defects, etc.	...	...	...	1017
House inspections for Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	381
Workshops and Factory Inspections	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses and Food Shops	...	...	...	71
Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	270
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	88
Piggeries	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	262
Letters and Informal Notices	...	...	...	1240
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	3
Complied with by owners	...	...	...	3
Work done by L.A. in default	...	...	...	Nil.
Demolition Orders outstanding at the end of the Year	2 affecting 5 houses.			

**Work carried out during the Year except under Housing Acts.**

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	12
"    gutters	...	...	...	...	...	7
"    rainwater fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	11
"    soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	12
"    sinks	...	...	...	...	...	19
"    sinkwaste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	23
"    floors	...	...	...	...	...	23
"    fire-ranges	...	...	...	...	...	23
"    ovens	...	...	...	...	...	9
"    chimney-stacks	...	...	...	...	...	4
"    yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	63
"    washboilers...	...	...	...	...	...	7
"    plaster	...	...	...	...	...	28
"    pointing to brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	18
"    brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	9
"    windows and doors	...	...	...	...	...	38
"    drains	...	...	...	...	...	56
"    waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	10
"    closet cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	5
"    damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	64
"    drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dangerous walls and chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	33
Nuisances arising from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	21
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	25
New Dairies provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Conversions from Privy Closets to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	5
Conversions from Waste Water Closets to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ashpits converted to Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	476

## Repairs carried out under the Housing Acts.

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
.. gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
.. rainwater fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
.. sinkwaste pipes and drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
.. floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
.. fire-ranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
.. ovens	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
.. chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
.. yard surfaces and passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
.. washboilers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
.. plastering	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
.. pointing and brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
.. windows and doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
.. water closet building	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
.. walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
.. sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Coal stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food stores provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hot Water Supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

### Shops and Offices.

Under the Shops Act 1934 and Public Health Act 1936. Shops and Offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation. A considerable number of inspections have been made and improvements effected where the accommodation was found to be unsuitable or insufficient.

### Camping Sites.

There are no recognised camping sites in the district, and only one case of camping by hawker's caravans had to be dealt with during the year. No formal action was required in this case.

## Eradication of Bed-bugs.

1. (a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested ... 5
- (b) Number of Other Houses found to be infested ... 20
- (i) Number of Council Houses disinfested ... 5
- (ii) Number of Other Houses disinfested ... 20
2. In some cases liquid insecticides are used, such as Flypic, and Zaldicide, but where it is badly infested fumigation by a special trade product is employed. In several instances, after fumigation, liquid insecticide is issued to tenants to



follow up the fumigation. It is only rarely that H.C.N. is used at inhabited houses.

3. In any Clearance Areas all houses are examined and any infested houses have the furniture, etc., treated with H.C.N. in sealed vans. Ordinary removals are watched very keenly and any suspected infestations are dealt with by either spraying or fumigation before removal. In many cases the houses are also treated with H.C.N. before demolition.
4. All H.C.N. work is done by a Contractor. Other kinds of fumigation and spraying is done either by the Council's staff, or under their supervision. Some owners have the work done by specialized contractors.
5. The Housing Manager keeps the Council Houses under constant supervision, and has issued a special booklet for the guidance of tenants.

#### **Other Vermin.**

Several complaints have been received with reference to rats and beetles in or near houses. Investigations were carried out and advice given. Rat biscuits and powder were also supplied. The County Council are the authority for the Administration of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and where it is considered necessary the County Officer is informed of any rat infestation.

#### **Schools.**

The County Council are the Education Authority and the County Medical Officer of Health is the Chief School Medical Officer.

Most of the Schools are provided with Modern Type Sanitary Conveniences. All the Conveniences are on the water carriage system but some are of the large tank flushing type. In some cases the number of wash basins is very inadequate, and does not encourage cleanliness.

The yard surface at one School is in bad condition, and should be made up with impervious material to proper levels for effectual drainage.

It is hoped to have all these matters attended to when the re-organisation scheme has been completed.

## SECTION D.

### Housing Statistics.

Total number of houses built during the year ... ..	623
(a) By private enterprise ... ..	423
(b) By the Local Authority... ..	200
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	268
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	761
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... ..	57
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	198
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	44
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	224
2. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..	209
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	Nil.



- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By Owners ... Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil.
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 3
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 1
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 3
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

#### 4. Housing Act 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year ... 8
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 8
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 61
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the Year ... Nil.
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the Year ... 14
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 120
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil.
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... Nil.

#### Clearance Areas.

During the year two Enquiries were held affecting 12 Areas comprising 48 Houses. All were confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

To the end of the year the number of houses condemned, including Individual Unfit Houses, was 229.

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### Milk Supply.

As stated in previous reports we are depending more as the district grows upon outside sources for the Milk required in this area. The total number of Milk Cows kept at the end of the year was 185.

We have now on the register 11 producers and 103 purveyors of Milk, of these 77 have premises within the district and the remaining 26 sell Milk in the district but their premises are registered in other areas.

18 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

7   "       "       "       "       Accredited Milk.

5   "       "       "       "       Pasteurised Milk.

3   "       "       "       bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk.

1 is       "       "       "       Accredited Milk.

1   "       "       "       produce and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

2 are       "       "       "       "       "       Accredited Milk.

#### Meat and Other Foods.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...	379	—	19	3,147	140
Number Inspected ... ..	286	—	5	2,061	126
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole Carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	1	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the Number in- spected affected with Disease other than Tuberculosis ...	.35	—	—	.002	—
Tuberculosis only ... .. Whole carcases condemned...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	10	—	—	—	14
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	3.5	—	—	—	11.1

There are nine Slaughter-houses in the District and these are visited at least once per week when slaughtering is taking place.

Since an Additional Inspector was appointed a higher percentage of carcases have been examined and at the present time practically 100 per cent are examined at the time of slaughtering.

A large proportion of the meat sold is slaughtered at the Manchester Public Abattoir.

The standard of meat sold in this District is of good quality.

### Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.

The following samples were obtained in the Borough of Sale during the year ended 31st December, 1938. These particulars were obtained from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Chester, whose Officers are responsible for the administration of the Act.

Name of Sample	Number Obtained	Number adulterated or not up to standard.
Milk ... ..	37.....	.....1
Butter... ..	5	
Tea Cream ... ..	1	
Cream ... ..	3	
Vinegar (Malt) ... ..	4	
Cheese (Lane) ... ..	1	
Iodine (Strong Tincture of)	1	
Lemon Cheese ... ..	1	
Lard ... ..	1	
Sausages ... ..	5.....	.....2
Barley Sugar Sticks...	1	
Hydrogen Peroxide ... ..	1	
Olive Oil ... ..	1	
Prawns ... ..	1	
Lemon and Barley Water ...	1	
Grape Juice ... ..	1	
Tea and Coffee Cream ... ..	1	
Meat (Potted) ... ..	1	
Glauber's Salt ... ..	1	
Aspirin ... ..	1	
Sulphur Ointment ... ..	1	
Rum ... ..	2	
Whisky ... ..	2	
	74	3

### Particulars of Samples Adulterated or Not up to Standard.

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
3171	Sausages	165 parts per million of undeclared sulphur dioxide contained in sample	Test sample. See No. 3208.
3197	Milk	Sample contained 2.3% extraneous water	Seller cautioned by Chief Inspector
3208	Sausages	143 parts per million of undeclared sulphur dioxide contained in sample	Formal sample re No. 3171. Seller prosecuted and Fined 10/- and 10/6 costs.

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	30	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	19	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	49	—	—

### 2. Defects Found

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..				
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)				
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	9	9	—	—
Other Offences... .. (Not including offences relating to HomeWork or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937. ... ..				
TOTAL ... ..	13	13	—	—

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support ; the Medical Officer of Health for his advice, the members of the Staff and to Officers in other Departments, for information supplied.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. COCKCROFT, A.R.S.I.  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION F.

### Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The following Table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases notified during the year, the number sent to hospital and the deaths from these diseases.

TABLE IV.

#### Notifiable Diseases.

(Other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-Pox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	122	71	—
Diphtheria ... ..	36	35	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	25	— *	21
Erysipelas ... ..	9	4	—
TOTALS ... ..	196	114	25

\*Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown ; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

TABLE V.

The following Table gives the age-incidence of the above mentioned Notifiable Diseases.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia
0—	1	1	1	—	—
1—	3	—	1	—	—
2—	5	1	—	—	—
3—	9	2	—	—	—
4—	7	2	—	—	—
5—	55	14	6	—	—
10—	20	7	1	—	—
15—	7	2	—	—	—
20—	2	2	1	—	1
25—	4	1	1	—	—
30—	3	2	—	1	2
35—	3	—	3	2	1
40—	—	1	—	—	—
45—	—	—	1	2	—
50 and over	3	1	10	4	—
TOTAL	122	36	25	9	4



TABLE VI.  
Ward Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases.

	North	South	East	West	Central	St. Martins	St. Marys	Mersey	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	18	26	35	11	12	7	8	5	122
Diphtheria ...	9	7	6	1	2	3	7	1	36
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Pneumonia ...	7	4	4	0	1	5	4	1	26
Erysipelas ...	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	2	9
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	36	39	46	14	16	19	21	9	200



## **Diphtheria.**

The incidence of Diphtheria was less during 1938 than 1937 when it was again less than in 1936. 109 cases were notified in 1936, 41 in 1937 and 36 in 1938. This gives a rate of 0.96 per thousand of the population as compared with 1.13 for 1937. The rate for the country as a whole is 1.58 so that our rate is considerably below that for the country as a whole. Possibly one of the causes of the comparatively small number of cases of Diphtheria is the fact that immunisation has been carried on in this district for some considerable time.

There were two deaths from Diphtheria during the year giving a mortality rate of 0.07 per 1,000 of the population.

## **Immunisation.**

This Authority was the first authority in Cheshire to commence immunisation and this Council has always lent its full support to any scheme which makes for the better health of the community.

In 1935 immunisation was done by means of special clinics which were held in an ante-room in the library which was specially prepared as a clinic, and sessions were held in the schools. At the same time General practitioners were asked to immunise their own patients and a fee was paid to them by this Council. After 1935 it was hoped that the private immunisation by the patients' own doctors would eliminate the need for special clinics but it will be seen from Table VII that the number of children immunised has gone down year by year. It has been decided therefore that during 1939 special clinics at the Welfare Centre will be established and appointments will be made through the Health Visitors and this Department, so that any parents who wish to have their children immunised may have this done at this special clinic.

It is also proposed to visit the schools. The general practitioners are to be supplied with immunising material and every parent who wishes to have the treatment carried out by their own doctor may still do so. It is hoped that by this means we shall obtain a much larger number of consents.

When the treatment was first commenced three injections were given of T.A.F. but during the last year one injection of A.P.T. has been used. The procedure to be followed in future is to give two injections of 0.1c.c. and 0.5c.c. of A.P.T. to all children under eight years of age and three injections of 1c.c. of T.A.F. to children over eight years of age.

It is of course very desirable that the younger children should be immunised as these are the ones who are most likely

to develop the disease. It is in children under eight years of age that the disease is most likely to cause death, and we are very anxious that young children should come into this scheme. A real effort is to be made to get pre-school children immunised.

Since this treatment was commenced in Sale there have been no fatal cases of Diphtheria in immunised children and any case which has occurred in immunised children has been very mild in character.

There is now no doubt as to the value of this treatment and though primarily offered to children from 8 months to 8 years of age, if application is made to this office it will be our policy to immunise as far as possible any older children whose parents so desire.

### **Schick Testing.**

It was previously the policy to Schick test each child after he had been immunised. This has now been discontinued principally because the Schick test requires two further injections which are often slightly painful and takes a large amount of time which can be profitably used in immunising more children. As we are unable to guarantee complete immunity in the Schick tested child, the test does not appear to be of much practical value.

TABLE VII.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation in Sale.**

Year	Under 5 yrs. of age	5 to 8	8 upwards	Total
1935	123	564	1276	1963
1936	83	83	90	256
1937	62	46	48	156
<b>1938</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>154</b>
	209	187	170	566

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was more during 1938 than during 1937. 122 cases were notified as compared with 82 cases in 1937. This gives us a rate of 3.25 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.25 for 1937 and 2.41 for the country as a whole.

71 cases were admitted into hospital, or 58.2 of the cases notified. There were no deaths from this disease during 1938.

The policy has been not to admit cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever to hospital where they can be adequately nursed at home with proper isolation.

### **Erysipelas.**

9 cases were notified during the year as compared with 6 in 1937. This gives us a rate per 1,000 of 0.24 as compared with 0.40 for the country as a whole and 0.16 for 1937.

### **Pneumonia.**

There were 25 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 21 in 1937. This gives a case rate per 1,000 of 0.66 as compared with 1.10 for the country as a whole and 0.57 for 1937.

There were 21 deaths from this disease as compared with 19 in 1937. This gives a mortality rate of 0.58 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.52 for 1937.

### **Cerebro Spinal Fever**

#### **Acute Polio-Myelitis**

There were no cases of these diseases during the year.

#### **Small Pox.**

#### **Enteric Fever.**

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

There were four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year and all were admitted to hospital. Two of the cases subsequently died.

### **Tuberculosis.**

There were 16 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year of which 14 were pulmonary cases (9 males and 5 females) as compared with 23 deaths in 1937 (11 males and 12 females).

The reduction in the number of deaths has been mainly in the female population. There were no cases notified after death but eight within three months of death. This means that although people are not going quite so late to the doctor, they should go still earlier. Tuberculosis is a very insidious disease and it is often impossible for even a trained person to make a diagnosis in the early stages without an extensive examination, and many people who ignore the first signs of illness would not only save their own lives but cease to be a source of infection to others if they obtained skilled advice in the early days of their illness.

It should be stressed that all pulmonary cases at home which have not been pronounced as quiescent by the Tuberculosis Officer, should keep a separate bedroom, and living rooms which are occupied by others as well as the patient during the day should be sufficiently ventilated. In many cases we find windows are closed and even people who have been to Sanatoria and have been instructed in fresh air habits do not carry out the advice they have received when they reach their own homes. Health visitors spend a considerable portion of their time giving advice to people for their own good—advice which is not always carried out.

TABLE VIII.

Abstract of Annual Figures from Register of Tuberculous Cases.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	
Number on Register 1st January, 1938 ...	81	45	61	42	229
New Notifications, 1938	20	6	14	11	51
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from Death Returns) ...	3	1	1	2	7
Removed from Register, Deaths, Outward Transfers, Recovered	33	16	28	20	97
Number on Register, 31st December, 1938	71	36	48	35	190

TABLE IX.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (including cases coming to knowledge other than by formal notification), and a similar distribution of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
5 to 10 „ ...	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—
10 to 15 „ ...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „ ...	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
20 to 25 „ ...	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
25 to 35 „ ...	5	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
35 to 45 „ ...	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
45 to 55 „ ...	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ ...	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	15	7	13	9	5	1	1

Total deaths from Tuberculosis ... 16

Notified within 3 months of death ... 8.50%

It might be mentioned here that the chief cause of the delay of notification is the reluctance of the patient to seek early medical advice.

### Cancer and Malignant Disease.

Deaths from Cancer and other forms of Malignant Disease amounted to 65 or 15.2% of the total deaths. Last year the corresponding figure was 54 or 11.9% of the total deaths.

There were 36 deaths amongst males and 29 amongst females.

Distribution of this disease according to age and sex and the organs affected is in Table X. which is appended below.



TABLE X.

Deaths during 1938.

Site of Lesion	Age and Sex Periods														Totals		
	Under 15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65 & over		M	F	Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Brain ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
Larynx, Lungs and Bronchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	7	-	7
Breast... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	8
Stomach ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	9	4	13
Liver and Gall Bladder ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Intestines and Rectum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	6	1	11	2	13
Kidney ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cervix & Uterus	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Ovary... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	5
Prostate and Bladder ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	5
Lungs ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Totals... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	8	13	11	18	8	36	29	65

For comparative purposes our figure of 65 cancer deaths gives a crude mortality rate of 1,734 per million. The provisional death rate for cancer per million population of England and Wales during the year 1938 was 1,664.

It is generally agreed that at least half the deaths from this disease need not have occurred. With early diagnosis cancer can be treated with every prospect of cure. It is important to emphasise that early medical advice must be sought. With the passing of the Cancer Act it is hoped that the public will realise that cancer is essentially a disease in which early treatment can do a great deal and that increasing use will be made of the facilities available. In Manchester there is every opportunity for a patient with cancer to obtain the very best medical advice and treatment.





